

coastal plain species which are localized on the sandy soil near Lake Champlain:—such species as *Woodwardia virginica*, *Pinus rigida*, *Polygonella articulata*, *Lupinus perennis*, *Polygala polygama*, *Bartonia virginica*, *Asclepias amplexicaulis*, *Artemisia caudata*, etc. In general style and typography the *Flora of Burlington* follows the Vermont Botanical Club's well known *Flora of Vermont* and like it represents intimate knowledge of the region covered.

In 1860 Hervey's *Plants found in New Bedford and its Vicinity* was published, in 1891 it was revised, and now its ever enthusiastic author, undaunted by the passage of fifty-one years since his first publication, brings his work to date as a revised edition of the *Flora of New Bedford and the Shores of Buzzards Bay*.¹ The *Flora* is modeled upon the former editions and happily contains the familiar and always interesting *Procession of the Flowers*. The author is to be congratulated upon the new edition of his standard work and upon a sustained activity which should be an inspiration to all lovers of out-of-door avocations.—M. L. F.

NEW ENGLAND TREES IN WINTER.—The latest handbook of the trees is a practical volume by A. F. Blakeslee and C. D. Jarvis,² the text by Dr. Blakeslee, the illustrations by Dr. Jarvis. The keys look as if they would be usable and the plates are good halftones from wonderfully fine photographs showing the winter aspect of the tree, the bark, fruit and buds. In the technical genera only the commoner species are treated—for instance in *Salix* only *S. alba*, var. *vitellina* appears, while the (to most botanists) much more interesting *S. nigra*, *S. pentandra*, *S. lucida*, *S. balsamifera*, *S. discolor*, *S. rostrata*, and *S. viminalis* are unmentioned. But, with this omission of the more difficult or local trees understood at the beginning, the book cannot fail to be a popular one—its plates alone will be a delight to everyone who enjoys good illustrations. The body of the text is obviously the result of considerable compilation, the dimensions of the trees and the distribution of the species being “taken with little change from Dame & Brooks' Handbook.” The latter book, at the date of its issue in 1901, was our most authoritative source of information on these points; but in view of the activity of New England botanists during the past decade, the reviewer cannot help wondering that an author or compiler in 1911 should ignore the extensions of ranges made since 1901. For instance, with information now available the detailed ranges of *Pinus Banksiana*, *P. resinosa*, *P. sylvestris*,

¹ *Flora of New Bedford and the Shores of Buzzards Bay with a Procession of the Flowers*. Revised edition, by E. W. Hervey. New Bedford, Mass., 1911. 8vo. 137 pp.

² *New England Trees in Winter* by A. F. Blakeslee and C. D. Jarvis. Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 69. Storrs, Connecticut, June, 1911. 8vo. pp. 303–576, plates.

Picea mariana, *Betula lenta*, *Ulmus fulva*, *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, *Acer Negundo*, *Tilia americana*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, etc., are much better understood than they were ten years ago.

To those unacquainted with the source of information the statement under the range of the Slippery Elm: "IN NEW ENGLAND — Maine — District of Maine, rare," will be surprising for the "District of Maine" is not a portion of the state but was the recognized designation of the whole area in colonial days. Dame & Brooks, from whom Blakeslee derived his statement, had said: "Maine,— District of Maine (Michaux, *Sylva of North America*, ed. 1853, III, 53), rare." In the days when Michaux explored eastern America Maine *was* the "District of Maine." But in spite of slips and minor inaccuracies due to the method of preparation of the book it is, as already said, a very attractive volume and one which many New Englanders will be happy to possess.— M. L. F.

SALIX SERISSIMA IN SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT.— When the remarkable late-fruiting *Salix serissima* (Bailey) Fernald was discussed in RHODORA (vi. 3-8) in 1904 it was known in New England only from swamps of the Stockbridge limestone region of Berkshire County, Massachusetts and Litchfield County, Connecticut; and in the *Catalogue of Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut* (1910) it is recorded only from Norfolk and Salisbury in northern Litchfield County. In the herbarium of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven, however, there is a characteristic specimen (originally labeled *S. lucida*) collected by J. A. Allen in a "swamp near Westville, Ct., June 17, 1880." Westville is in southern New Haven County, very near the band of diabase dikes which extends from the central part of Orange to the eastern part of Woodbridge (see *Geology of Connecticut*, 113), and nearly fifty miles from the other known stations for *Salix serissima*. The occurrence of the shrub at this point suggests the probability that search will reveal it in other swamps near the diabase dikes of Fairfield, Bridgeport, Derby, Orange, Woodbridge, Seymour, Bethany, and Cheshire; for the rock of these dikes is composed of labradorite (a lime-soda feldspar) and pyroxene (containing magnesia, iron, and lime) and should furnish to the neighboring swamps a considerable amount of calcareous soil. The finding of *Salix serissima* at Westville suggests also the desirability of watching for it in swamps which receive drainage from the trap ridges of central Connecticut.— M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

Volume 14, no. 159, including pages 41 to 56, was issued 5 March, 1912.